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Horticultural Society
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1907
BOSTON.

CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, HERB, FLOWER, TREE, AND GRASS

SEEDS;

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS;

ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS,

AND

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL

BOOKS, &c.

For Sale by

HOVEY AND COMPANY,

Nos. 79 & 81, CORNHILL,

(Formerly Market Street,)

BOSTON.

1834 & 1835.

Compliments of

William P. Rich


Secretary

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

PHINEAS B. HOVEY, Jr. and CHARLES M. HOVEY, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed copartnership under the firm of

HOVEY AND COMPANY,

and have taken Store, Nos. 79 & 81, Cornhill, (formerly Market Street,) Boston; where they offer for sale, all kinds of VEGETABLE, HERB, FLOWER, TREE AND GRASS SEEDS; BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS; ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS; AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS; AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL BOOKS, &c. &c. They will attend to the faithful execution of all orders, with which they may be intrusted; and hope, that by unwearied exertions and constant personal attention to their business, they shall give such satisfaction, as will render them worthy the patronage of the public.

Catalogues may be obtained *gratis*. Country traders who wish to purchase seeds to sell again, can be supplied on the most liberal terms; a catalogue for the next season, containing the wholesale prices, will be issued in the fall, which may be had on personal application, or by letter.

Although it is our intention that all seeds and plants, which we may offer for sale, should prove true, yet with the greatest scrutiny, errors may arise; and we would esteem it a great kindness to be informed if any should occur, that we may immediately correct them.

PREFACE.

IN offering the following Catalogue to the public, we take the opportunity to make a few remarks in relation to the nature and objects of our business.

In relation to the nature—we would remark, that from the accuracy which is necessary in the selecting of the best varieties of seeds, and from the caution which should be used to preserve them fresh and free from deterioration and mixture, much labor and attention are requisite. We have had considerable experience in growing seeds, but we are still aware that in entering on new duties we take upon ourselves great responsibility for the accomplishment of the important preciseness, which should characterize every department of the business.

In relation to the objects—we have not in these few prefatory remarks, the opportunity to offer our views in the manner in which we should wish, without occupying too much space. But we cannot pass over these silently. The present state of Agriculture, and more especially Horticulture, has, in common with many others, attracted our attention, and we have not remained mere observers, but with what little information we possessed, have made every exertion to become able practitioners. Partaking in the pleasures, the delights, the comforts, and the happiness, as well as the usefulness and important benefits which arise from the latter, we hope yet to contribute our feeble aid toward the successful advancement of the science, by the dissemination of the various productions which may come within the circle of our business; by introducing to greater notice all the most useful and productive vegetable and esculent seeds; the finest and

most beautiful varieties of ornamental flower seeds ; the most splendid and magnificent flowering shrubs and plants ; and the newest, rarest, and most valuable fruit trees, vines, &c.

We have in connection a large garden, where all the rare and choice varieties of flower seeds, will be grown under our immediate inspection ; and we have no hesitation in recommending them as being true, to the kind named.

Relying upon our exertions for the success of our establishment, we give the assurance that nothing shall be neglected which shall facilitate the future improvement of Horticulture, nor that any confusion, if possible, shall arise in the nomenclature, or names, of seeds, or plants, which we may have the pleasure of offering to our friends and the public.

oz oz

$12\frac{1}{2}$ Artichoke. 50.

Asparagras $12\frac{1}{2}$.

qt		qt.
25	Winosor	25
25	Long pod	"
25		

CATALOGUE.

ESCULENT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

WE have not thought proper to give under each variety of seeds, any particular directions for their cultivation; for to be of any real benefit, in the present advanced state of gardening, we could not make sufficient remarks, without extending beyond the limits of a catalogue; but would refer those who wish for such information, to any of the late works on the subject.

A note at the bottom of each page respecting the usual time of sowing, &c. is all we have deemed necessary.

ARTICHOKE. (*Cynara scolymus*.) Artichaut.

✓ Var. Green Globe.

ASPARAGUS. (*Asparagus officinalis*.) Asperge.

Battersea,
Gravesend,

Giant,
Large White Reading.

BEANS. (*Phaseolus*.) Fève.

English Dwarfs.

Broad Windsor,
Early Mazagan,
Sword Long Pod,

Green Nonpareil,
Heligoland,
Horse.

ARTICHOKE. The seeds of the Artichoke should be sown in April, and the plants in the following year transplanted into beds, in rows four feet apart and about two feet from each other in the rows; protect the roots from frost by leaves, &c.

ASPARAGUS should be sown during the month of April, and in the spring of the following year, removed into beds of rich soil, trenched three feet deep. The usual size of the beds is about five feet wide, but except the convenience of cutting, it is immaterial; the roots should be set about twelve inches apart, each way; give the beds a good dressing of manure, every fall.

BEANS should be planted as soon as all danger of spring frosts are over; the English and Kidney Dwarfs in rows two and a half feet, and the Pole or Running in hills four feet apart. The Lima Bean should be sown about the middle of May, in a warm situation, or their produce will be very small.

Dwarf Kidney or String Beans.

Early Yellow Six Weeks,
Early China Dwarf,
Early Yellow Cranberry,
Early Black Eye,
Early Mohawk,
Early Dun-colored,

Red Cranberry,
Large White Kidney,
Marrow,
White Cranberry,
New Royal Dwarf,
Tampico Dwarf.

Pole or Running.

Large White Lima, 50^c qt.
Sieva or Carolina, 33^c lb.
Red Cranberry,
White Cranberry,

Case Knife,
Scarlet Runners,
White Dutch Runners,
Horticultural. 33^c qt

BEEET. (Beta.) Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip Rooted,
Yellow Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
Early White Scarcity,

Sir John Sinclair's, 50^c qt
Green, (for stews,)
French Sugar,
Mangel Wurtzel.

*BORECOLE. (Brassica oleracea acephala.) Choux verts.**BROCOLI. (Brassica oleracea Botrytis.) Chou Brocoli.*

Early Purple,
Early White,
Fine Dwarf Russian,

White Cape,
Large Purple Cape.

Large and fine, ready for the table during the months of November, December, and January.

Sulphur Colored Russian,

Very superior as a late kind, being very hardy and dwarf, producing large heads.

Knight's New Superb Protecting.

The three last are very superior new kinds; one raised by us and exhibited at the Mass. Hort. Soc. rooms last season of the sulphur colored variety, weighed 12 lbs.

CABBAGE. (Brassica.) Chou.

Early Dutch,
Early York,
Early May,
Early Savoy, 50^c qt
Early Sugarloaf,

Early Emperor, 37¹/₂ oz
Early Wellington, 37¹/₂ oz
Early Drumhead or Battersea,
Early Imperial,
Large Late Battersea,
Early Screw — —

BEEET. Sow in May, in drills fourteen inches apart; when the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to the distance of eight or ten from each other. The Mangel Wurtzel is generally cultivated in fields prepared with the plough. The seed should be sown in rows two feet apart; it is much grown and is considered excellent food for cattle, swine, &c.

BORECOLE may be sown from April to July, and transplanted in rows ten or twelve inches apart.

BROCOLI. This is a fine vegetable, scarcely inferior to the Cauliflower, and is as easily cultivated as the Cabbage. Sow the seed in April, and transplant into rows two feet apart each way; the soil should be rich and kept loose and free from weeds by frequent hoeing; they will begin to flower about the first of September and continue till the severe frosts of December. If wanted for spring, the seeds should be sown later, and the plants sheltered in a frame or cellar.

CABBAGE seed may be sown at all seasons of the year; for early use, in September (or in March, in hotbeds); for summer, in May; for fall and winter, in June and July; the plants should be set about two feet distant from each other.

qt

25.

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

Lima

st
50.

Siera. $3\frac{1}{2}$ qt

Horticultural 33 qt.
case Knife. 50 "

oz

$12\frac{1}{2}$

25 ea

$12\frac{1}{2}$

$12\frac{1}{2}$

25 ea

Long Blood,

White scarcity

Blood Turnip

Mangel Wurtzel

oz.

$12\frac{1}{2}$:

50

50

100

100

100.

* 25

* 25

* 25

25

$3\frac{1}{2}$

Drumhead.
globe savoy
Cape savoy
Sugarloaf
Russian

Large Late Drumhead,
Green Globe Savoy,
Large Cape Savoy,
Late Sugarloaf,
Russian,

Large Green Glazed,
Red Dutch,
Turnip Rooted above ground,
Turnip Rooted below ground,
Chou de Milan.

CARDOON. (*Cynara cardunculus.*) Cardon.

Large Solid Stalked.

CAULIFLOWER. (*Brassica oleracea Botrytis.*) Chou fleur.

Early,
New German,

Late.

CARROT. (*Daucus carota*, var. *hortensis.*) Carotte.

Altringham,
Long Orange,
Early Scarlet Horn,

Blood Red, or Purple,
Lemon,
New Red Studley.

CELERY. (*Apium graveolens.*) Céléri.

White Solid,
Rose Colored Solid,
North's Giant Red,

New Silver Giant,
Bailey's New Gigantic Red,
New Gigantic White.

COLEWORT or COLLARDS. (*Brassica.*) Le chou.

CHERVIL. (*Cherophyllum sativum.*) Cerfeuil.

CHIVES or CIVES. (*Allium schœnophrasum.*) Ciboulette.

CRESS. (*Lepidum sativum.*) Cresson.

Curled or Peppergrass,
Broad Leaved Garden,

True Water.

CARDOONS. The seed of Cardoons should be sown during the month of April, in trenches (prepared with rich ground) six inches deep, twelve wide and four feet distant from each other; sow in a drill and when the plants are up, thin, to about eighteen inches apart; during summer they should be earthed up in the manner of Celery.

CAULIFLOWER. The Cauliflower is esteemed a most superior vegetable, and thought by many to equal the Pea. Much of its excellence, however, depends upon the manner in which it is cooked. The seed should be sown in September, and when the plants are a few inches high, (about the end of October,) they should be set in a frame three or four inches apart; water them sparingly, and shade for two or three days; apply a lining of leaves or coarse straw horse manure round the frame, and cover with mats or hay to keep out the frost; give them air and light by taking off the glasses, &c. every fair day during the winter. In April prepare the beds to plant them in, and plant two feet apart. Tolerable sized flowers may be obtained in November and December, by planting the seed early in May, and transplanting into rich ground.

CARROT. Sow from April to June.

CELERY should be sown for summer and fall use, about the first of February in hotbeds, and for winter the first of April. Sow in rather a shady situation, cover lightly, and press the earth on the seed; transplant into trenches from May to July.

COLEWORTS. Sow in April.

CHERVIL. Sow from April to June.

CHIVES. Set out the offsets a foot apart.

CRESS. Sow every month, to have young crops, and in constant succession.

CUCUMBER. (*Cucumis sativus.*) Concombre.

Early Frame,	Long Green Turkey,
Short Prickly,	White Spined,
Long Prickly,	Green Cluster,
Long Green Southgate,	Small Gherkin, (for pickling.)

ENDIVE or SUCCORY. (*Cichorium Endiva.*) La scarole.

White Curled,	Broad leaved Batavian, or
Green Curled,	Scarolle, (for winter.)

EGG-PLANT. (*Solanum melongena.*) Melongenè.

Purple.

INDIAN CORN. (*Zea Mays.*) Mais.

Early Golden Sioux,	Nonpariel,
Early Tuscarora, (fine,)	Early Jefferson,
Early Canadian,	Mottled, (curious,)
Sweet, or Sugar,	Curious White.

KALE. (*Crambe Maritima.*) Le crambé.

Sea,	Green Curly Scotch,
Cesarean,	Purple Curled.

LEEK. (*Allium Porrum.*) Porreau.

London,	Large Scotch, or Flag.
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LETTUCE. (*Lactuca Sativa.*) La Laitue.

Royal Cape, (superior,)	Ice Cos, ✓
Early Curled Silesia, ✓	White Cos, ✓
Large Drumhead, ✓	Green Cos, ✓
Imperial Cabbage, ✓	Brown Dutch, ✓
Tennisball, or Rose, ✓	Large Imperial. ✓

MARTYNIA. (*Martynia Proboscidea.*)**MELON.** (*Cucumis melo.*) Melon.

Green Citron,	Nutmeg,
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CUCUMBER. Sow in May.

ENDIVE. Sow at different periods ; for an early crop, sow in June; and for a succession, every month. To blanch them they should be tied at the top with a piece of bass mat.

EGG-PLANT. This most delicious fruit should be much more cultivated; when it shall become better known, we have no doubt it will be as eagerly sought after as the Tomato; we presume the reason of its not being grown more at this time is that few ever ate them properly cooked, and hence they have been considered as almost worthless. The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March, and transplanted into the ground in May.

CORN. Its culture is too well known to need any remarks.

KALE. This is a valuable vegetable; sow in May and transplant into beds two feet from each other.

LEEK. Sow in April.

LETTUCE. Sow every month; and transplant into *very rich* soil for large heads.

MARTYNIA. Sow in April; transplant into hills three feet apart.

MELON. The Melon is cultivated similar to the Cucumber.—Sow as early in May as the season will permit; thin out the plants, leaving not more than two in each hill.

Persian,	Skillman's Fine Netted,
Murray's Pine Apple,	Pomegranate,
Minorca,	Long Island Water,
Starr, (late and fine,)	Apple Seeded Water, (early,)
Large Yellow Cantelope,	Citron, (fine for preserves.)

MUSTARD. (*Sinapis.*) Moutarde.

Brown,	White, or English.
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MUSHROOM. (*Agaricus campestris.*)

NASTURTIIUM. (*Tropæolum majus.*) Capucine.

OKRA.

ONION. (*Allium sativum.*)

White Portugal,	Straw Colored,
Large Red,	Silver Skinned.

PARSNIP. (*Pastinaca sativa.*)

Large Dutch, or Swelling,	Guernsey.
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PARSLEY. (*Apium Petroselinum.*)

Dwarf Curled,	Siberian, or Hardy,
Curled, or Double,	Single.

PEAS. (*Pisum.*) Pois.

Early Washington,	Dwarf Marrowfat,
Early Frame,	Dwarf Green Albany,
Early Double Blossom Frame,	Dwarf Sugar, (eatable pods,)
Early Golden Hotspur,	Ladies' finger Marrows,
Early Charlton,	Waterloo Blue,
Bishop's Early Prolific,	True Tall Marrowfat,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,	Knight's Tall Marrows,
Dwarf Prolific,	Woodford's New Tall Prolific,
Dwarf Blue Prussian, [tive,)	Tall Crooked Pod Sugar.
Early Cluster, (very produc-	

MUSTARD. Sow in April and May.

MUSHROOM. We cannot give proper directions without occupying too much space.

NASTURTIIUM. An annual plant; Sow in May. They may be grown in the flower border, as they bear a great profusion of beautiful orange colored flowers during the season.

OKRA. Sow in May, in rows four inches apart.

ONION, and PARSNIP. Sow in spring as early as possible. The earth should be pressed on to the seeds of the Onion with a board.

PARSLEY. Sow every month during the season.

PEAS. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; and during the months of May, June and July, for later crops.

PEPPER. (*Capsicum annuum.*) Piment.

Tomato Shaped, or Squash,		Bell, or Ox Heart,
Cherry,		Long, or Cayenne.

PUMPKINS. (*Cucurbita pepo.*) Potiron.

Connecticut Field,		Finest Yellow Family,
Large Cheese,		Mammoth.

RADISH. (*Raphanus sativus.*) Rave.

Early Scarlet Short Top,		White Turnip Root,
Purple Short Top,		Violet colored Turnip,
Early Frame,		Scarlet Turnip,
Long Salmon,		Yellow Turnip,
Long White Naples,		Superfine Early Frame, (new.)

ROQUETTE. (*Brassica Eruca.*)

RHUBARB. (*Rheum.*) Rhubarbe.

Gigantic,		Elford.
Wilmot's Scarlet, (new,)		

SALSIFY, or
VEGETABLE OYSTER. } (*Tragopogon.*) Salsifi.

White,		Black, or Scorsonerie.
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SKIRRET. (*Sium sisarium.*) Chervis.

SPINACH. (*Spinacea oleracea.*) Epinard.

New Zealand,		Round Leaved, or Summer,
Holland,		Prickly, or Fall.
English Patience Dock,		

SQUASH. (*Cucurbita melopepo.*) Potiron.

Early Bush Summer,		Com. Porter's Valparaiso,
Summer Crook Neck,		Cocoanut,
Canada,		Vegetable Marrow,
Long Crook Neck,		Large Lima.

PEPPER. Sow in May or June, and transplant into rich ground in rows, eighteen inches apart and one foot in the rows.

PUMPKINS. Sow in May.

RADISH. Plant the early varieties as soon in the spring as possible, and every fortnight during the season for a succession.

ROQUETTE. Sow in April, and thin the plants when they have one or two rough leaves—hoe frequently and water in dry weather.

RHUBARB. Sow in April or May, and transplant in September into beds of light rich ground trenched two or three feet deep; a square yard of earth should be allowed to each plant; cover lightly upon the approach of frost, and in the spring, dress the beds and keep them clear from weeds.

SALSIFY and SKIRRET. Sow in April in drills fourteen inches apart—they are cultivated similar to the Parsnip. The Salsify is a very delicious vegetable, when properly cooked, almost supplying the place of the oyster.

SPINACH. Sow in September for spring use, and cover the plants in winter with leaves, hay, &c.

SQUASH. Sow the second or third week in May, six feet distant in hills filled with well rotted manure. The Canada Crook Neck is a superior kind. The Large Lima is a new and superb variety, the flesh is of a bright yellow color, very fine grained, of the richest quality, and remarkable for keeping. Two of this variety exhibited at the Hort. Society's hall, last season, weighed 25 and 26 pounds.

TOMATO. (*Solanum Lycopersicum.*) Tomato.

Small, | Large.

TURNIP. (*Brassica rapa.*) Navet.

Early Garden Stone,	Long Yellow French,
Early White Dutch,	Long Tankard,
White Flat, or Globe,	Yellow Maltese,
Round Red,	Yellow Aberdeen,
Green Round,	Yellow Sweedish, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's New Hybrid,	Superfine Early Short Top, (new.)

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Official Bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis.</i>
Official Borage	<i>Borago officinalis.</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum cariei.</i>
Coriander	<i>Coriander sativum.</i>
Calendula	<i>Calendular officinalis.</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavendula spicata.</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis.</i>
Spearmint	<i>Mentha veridis.</i>
Sweet Basil	<i>Ocymum basilicum.</i>
Dwarf, or Bush Basil	——— <i>minimum.</i>
Sweet Marjorum	<i>Origanum marjorama.</i>

TOMATO. The culture of the Tomato is well known—for very early use, plant in March in a hotbed.

TURNIP. Sow in spring for summer use, and in June and July for winter.

BORAGE. This is an annual plant, and is raised from seeds. Sow from March to May, in drills six to eight inches apart; when they are up, they should be thinned out; they will not bear transplanting; the seeds sow themselves if allowed to ripen on the plant.

CARAWAY. The seed should be sown in autumn to flower the following year.

LAVENDER and HYSSOP. Sow in April in drills eight inches apart.

BASIL. There are about twenty different species of Basil, only two of which are cultivated in gardens for domestic use; they are the sweet, (*O. basilicum*), and the small or least, (*O. minimum*). If we had space we should like to quote some of the quaint sayings of Pliny, Gerard and others, in regard to the supposed virtues of different herbs; but as we have not we will merely mention one or two in relation to Basil. The Romans, according to Pliny, sowed the seeds with many bitter curses, treading them down with their feet and praying to the gods that the seed might not vegetate, believing firmly that the more they were cursed, the better they would prosper. Gerard remarks that "the smell of the plant is good for the heart and the head, that taketh away sorrowfulness which cometh of melancholie, and maketh a man merrie and glad." The seeds should be sown in March in pots or boxes in a hotbed and transplanted in May or June into the ground. They may be sown in May in a warm situation, but they do not flourish so well as when treated as above.

MARJORUM. The seed of the sweet are rather difficult to vegetate, they are very small and delicate, and must not be planted deep, from which circumstance they are likely to become injured by the hot sun. Sow in May. The best, or at least the most sure way, is to prepare a bed of light, rich earth, rake the surface very smooth and even, sow the seed, strewing it all over the bed; then sift over very little earth, barely covering them, beat the whole with the spade very gently, and throw over little brush or an old mat for four or five days, (if the season be dry give a slight watering.) When the plants are perceived above ground, remove the brush or mats and thin out. They may also be raised in a hotbed in the same manner of Basil. We have been thus particular, because we know many who have never been able to make the seed vegetate, and who have thought the fault must have been in the seed.

Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum.</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis.</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis.</i>
Summer Savory	<i>Satureja hortensis.</i>
Winter	——— <i>montana.</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris.</i>

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Chives	<i>Allium schœnophrasum.</i>
Garlic	<i>salinum.</i>
Shallots	<i>ascalonicum.</i>
Top or Tree Onion	<i>var.</i>
Potato Onion	<i>var.</i>
Tarragon, or Astragon	<i>Artemesia dracunculus.</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis.</i>
Horseradish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia.</i>
Carolina Sweet Potato Slips	<i>Convolvulus batatas.</i>
Sea Kale	<i>Crambé maritima.</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus.</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>
Undulated Rhubarb	<i>Rheum undulatum.</i>
Early Potatoes (of sorts)	<i>Solanum tuberosum.</i>

SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY, &c. sow in April or May.

GARLIC and SHALLOTS. They should be set out in May, about four inches apart in rich sandy soil.

POTATO ONION. This Onion possesses the remarkable property of keeping a great length of time. Its extraordinary fecundity combined with other good qualities, render it a most useful and valuable esculent. The culture is very simple, requiring less trouble than the common onion. The soil should be rich and rather sandy, set them out about the first of November, in rows a foot apart, and about three inches deep. On the approach of frost, cover with straw or leaves, and remove in March or April. They generally ripen in June. Lay those roots which are preserved to set out again, in a dry situation till November.

HORSERADISH. This well known root which is an almost indispensable accompaniment to various dishes, is rarely if ever grown to perfection; the roots are generally very small, and have not that freshness and peculiar sweet taste that they have when cultivated with care and attention. We presume many think that to raise so common a root, they need not have recourse to books; yet, if the pen of so distinguished a horticulturist as the president of the London Hort. Society has been exerted to give information in regard to its cultivation, it certainly merits our attention. The following are his excellent directions. "Horseradish thrives best in deep, soft, sandy loam, that is not very dry in the summer, nor inundated in the winter. The situation must be open. During winter trench the ground three feet deep, and in the following February (April for our climate) procure your sets, in the choice of which take the strongest crowns or leading buds from old plants, cutting them about two inches long. Mark out the ground in four foot beds, and one foot alleys; then take from the first bed nine inches of the top soil, laying it upon the adjoining bed; after which take out an opening at one end of the bed in the common way of trenching, fifteen inches deep from the present surface; then level the bottom, upon which plant a row of sets across the bed, at nine inches apart each way with their crowns upright; afterwards dig the next trench the same width and depth, turning the earth into the first trench over the row of sets; thus proceeding trench after trench to the end. Where more than the produce of one bed is required for the supply of the family for twelve months, the third bed is to be planted, which treat as directed for the first, only observing to lay the earth on the fourth and so on to any number of beds. Upon every alternate bed, which is not planted, a dwarf annual crop may be grown. The plants must be kept clear of weeds during the summer; and as soon as the leaves decay in autumn, let them be carefully raked off with a wooden toothed rake; in the following February, (April,) eighteen inches of the earth of the unplanted bed must be laid as light as possible, and equally, over the beds that are planted; then trench and plant the vacant beds exactly in the same manner as before directed. The following autumn, the first planted Horseradish may be taken up, by opening a trench at one end of the bed to the bottom of the roots, so that the sticks or roots of Horseradish may be taken up entire and sound, which for size and quality will be such as have not generally been seen. The following February, (April,) the one year old crop will require additional earth as before directed, which must of course be taken from those beds which are now vacant. When done, if the ground appears poor, or unlikely to produce another vigorous crop, they must of course have a coat of manure."—*Hort. Trans. Vol. I. p. 207.*

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines medicinales.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows	Althea officinalis.
Dill	Anethum graveolens.
Sweet Fennel	————— fœniculum.
Finochio	var. dulce.
Angelica	Angelica Archangelica.
Chamomile	Anthemis nobilis.
Spikenard	Arctium lappa.
Wormwood	Artemesia absinthium.
Saffron	Carthamus tinctorus.
Jerusalem Oak	Chenopodium Botrys.
Scurvy Grass	Cochlearia officinalis.
Meadow Saffron	Colchicum autumnale.
Coriander	Coriandrum sativa.
Officinal Cumin	Cuminum Cyminum.
Hound's Tongue	Cynoglossum officinale.
Purple Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea.
Lemon Balm	Dracocephalum moldavica.
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum.
Pennyroyal	Hedeoma pulgenoides.
Henbane	Hyoscymus niger.
Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis.
Masterwort	Imperatoria ostruthium.
Elecampane	Inula helenium.
Dyer's Wood	Isatis tinctora.
Motherwort	Leonurus cardiaca.
Lovage	Ligustrum levisticum.
Bugle Weed	Lycopus virginica.
Horehound	Marrubium vulgare.
Balm	Melissa officinalis.
Peppermint	Mentha piperita.
Spearmint	————— viridis.
Horsemint	Monarda punctata.
Catnip	Nepetea cataria.
Officinal Poppy	Papaver somniferum.
Turkey Rhubarb	————— rhaponticum.
Palma Christi (castor oil)	Ricinus communis.
bean) }	
Rue	Ruta graveolens.
Bene	Sesamen orientale.

AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

- Herds Grass, or Red Top	<i>Agrostis stricta.</i>
- Blue Grass	cerulea.
- Sweet Scented Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>
- Tall Meadow Oats Grass	<i>Avena elatior.</i>
Potato Oats	var.
Mangel Wurtzel	<i>Beta siela.</i>
Large Scotch Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea, v. capitata.</i>
Bullocks Large Ox	var.
English Rape, or Cole Seed	napus.
Ruta Baga, or Sweedish Turnip	campestris, v. rutubaga.
Large White Norfolk Turnip	var.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa.</i>
Wild Succory	<i>Cichorium intybus.</i>
- Orchard Grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata.</i>
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum.</i>
Lentiles	<i>Errum lens.</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum.</i>
Saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis.</i>
Broom Corn	<i>Holcus sacharratus.</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctora.</i>
Flax	<i>Linum altissimum.</i>
- English Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne.</i>
Trefoil, or Yellow Clover	<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>
Lucern, or French Clover	sativa.
White Mulberry (for silkworms)	<i>Morus alba.</i>
Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum.</i>
Havanna	var. rustica.
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum.</i>
Field Burnet	<i>Peterium sanguinsorbis.</i>
Canary Seed	<i>Phalaris canariensis.</i>
White Field Beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris.</i>
- Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense.</i>
Field Peas	<i>Pisum sativum.</i>
- Blue Grass	<i>Poa compressa.</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum.</i>
Weld, or Dyer's Weed	<i>Reseda lacteola.</i>
Dyer's Madder	<i>Rubia tinctora.</i>
Spring Rye	<i>Secale cereale.</i>
Winter Rye	var.
White or English Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba.</i>
Brown Mustard	nigra.
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>

White Dutch Clover	<i>Trifolium repens.</i>
White American Clover	var.
Spring Wheat	<i>Triticum æstivum.</i>
Spring Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa.</i>
Winter	var.
Indian Corn	<i>Zea Mays.</i>

BIRD SEEDS.

BY THE QUART OR BUSHEL.

Rape	<i>Brassica napus.</i>
Hemp	<i>Canabis sativa.</i>
Rough or Unhulled Rice	<i>Oryza sativa.</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum milliaceum.</i>
Maw	<i>Papaver, som. nigsemene.</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis.</i>

FRUIT SEEDS.

Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica.</i>
Apricot	<i>Armeniaca vulgaris.</i>
Nectarine	nectarina.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca.</i>
White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba.</i>
Cherries	<i>Prunus Cerasus.</i>
Plum	domestica.
Apples	<i>Pyrus malus.</i>
Pears	communis.
Quince	cydonia.
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva crispa.</i>
Currants	— rubrum.
Raspberries	<i>Rubus idæus.</i>
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera.</i>

NATIVE AMERICAN TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Orders should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.—Those marked (h) are herbaceous.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Scarlet Maple.
<i>sacharinum</i>	Sugar.
<i>nigrum</i>	Black.
<i>montanum</i>	Mountain.
<i>Æsculus flava</i>	Yellow Flowered Horsechestnut.
<i>macrostachya</i>	Dwarf White.
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Serrated Leaved Alder.
<i>Andromeda paniculata</i>	Panicled Andromeda.
<i>Azalea glauca</i>	White Glaucous Azalea.
<i>nudiflora</i>	Red Flowered.
<i>Berberis canadensis</i>	Canadian Barberry.
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Poplar Leaved Birch.
<i>lenta</i>	Black.
<i>excelsa</i>	Yellow Leaved.
<i>Bignonia radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper.
^h <i>Cassia marylandica</i>	Maryland Cassia.
^h <i>nictitans</i>	Sensitive.
<i>Carpinus americana</i>	American Hornbean.
<i>Castanea americana</i>	American Chestnut.
<i>pumila</i>	Chinquapin.
<i>Catalpa syringæfolia</i>	Flowering Catalpa.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Swamp Buttonwood.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Alder Leaved Clethra.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Great Flowering Dogwood.
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazlenut.
<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Hawthorn.
<i>Cupressus disticha</i>	Cypress Tree.
<i>thyoides</i>	White Cedar.
<i>Diospyrus virginiana</i>	Persimmon Plum.
<i>Fraxinus acuminata</i>	White Ash.
<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>	Soapwort Gentian.
^h <i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>	Oak Leaved Gerardia.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Three Thorned Acacia.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Snowdrop Tree.
<i>Hammamelis virginica</i>	Witch Hazel.

^h <i>Hibiscus palustris</i>	Rose Flowering Hibiscus.
<i>syriacus</i>	Althea Frutex.
<i>Hypericum kalmanium</i>	Kalmia Leaved St. John's Wort.
<i>ascyroides</i>	Large Flowered.
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly.
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Round Black Walnut.
<i>alba</i>	Shelbark Hickory.
<i>cinerea</i>	Long Black Walnut.
<i>tomentosa</i>	Mockernut Hickory.
<i>amara</i>	Bitternut Hickory.
<i>porcina</i>	Pignut Hickory.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginian Cedar.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Broad Leaved Laurel.
<i>augustifolia</i>	Narrow Leaved.
<i>Laurus sassafras</i>	Sassafras Bay.
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Maple Leaved Sweet Gum.
<i>Liodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Magnolia.
<i>glauc</i>	Glaucous Magnolia.
<i>grandiflora</i>	Great Flowering Magnolia.
<i>acuminata</i>	Blue Flowered Magnolia.
<i>Ostrya virginica</i>	Hop Hornbean.
<i>Oxycoccus macrocarpus</i>	Cranberry.
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth Pine.
<i>rigida</i>	Pitch Pine.
<i>balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir.
<i>alba</i>	White Spruce.
<i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce.
<i>canadensis</i>	Hemlock Spruce.
<i>pendula</i>	Larch.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Western Plane.
^h <i>Podalyria tinctora</i>	Yellow Flowered Podalyria.
<i>Prinos verticillatos</i>	Winterberry.
<i>Prunus virginica</i>	American Bird Cherry.
<i>Ptelia trefoilata</i>	Trefoil Tree.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak.
<i>rubra</i>	Red Oak.
<i>tinctora</i>	Black Oak.
<i>palustris</i>	Lowland Oak.
<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak.
<i>pinus</i>	Chestnut Oak.
<i>Rhus glabrum</i>	Smooth Sumac.
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Yellow Ship Locust.
<i>Rhododendrum maximum</i>	Large Flowered.
<i>Rosa parviflora</i>	Pennsylvania Rose.
<i>sauveolens</i>	Sweetbriar Rose.
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Round Leaved Smilax.
<i>Sabus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash.

Spiræa tomentosa	Red Flowered Spiræa.
salicifolia	White Flowered Spiræa.
Symphora racemosa	Snowberry.
glomerata	Indian Currant.
Thuya occidentalis	American Arbor Vitæ.
— orientalis	Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
Vaccinium stamineum	Whortleberry.
^h Verbascum blattara	North Blattaria.
^h Vernonia præolata	Autumnal Vernonia.
Viburnum prunifolium	Plum Leaved Viburnum.
oxycoccus	Cranberry Viburnum.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

We have in the following arrangement of the catalogue of flower seeds, as well as the green-house plants, &c. adopted the method of placing the scientific, or Linnæan name first; our reasons for this are, that it is becoming a general rule to call plants by the proper rather than their vulgar names; therefore preventing the confusion which must necessarily arise, where there are more than one. Although some may not approve of this, still preferring the old style, yet we believe that when they see the importance and real usefulness which will result in the end, they will concur with us in introducing the practice.

The scientific, or Linnæan name, certainly should always precede any other, for it not only facilitates the recollection of the true names by which we would wish to describe plants, but appears more in harmony with the distinguished science of botany.

The varieties to which this character (*) is prefixed, are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots of light, rich soil, covered from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep, according to the nature and size of the seeds; and should have, if possible, the protection of a hotbed, if not they should be kept in some sheltered place, (a green-house, or frame,) till all danger of frost is over, when they may be transplanted (about the first of June) into the open ground.

Those marked thus, (†) are half hardy, and may be sown in the open ground during the month of May.

Many of the hardy kinds, such as Coreopsis, Larkspur, Argemone, Iberis, Gilia, &c. flower much stronger and in greater profusion, if sown in the autumn.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF NEW AND FINE KINDS.

AGERATUM.

*mexicanum
odoratum

ALYSSUM.

maritimum

AMARANTUS.

caudatus
flavus
hypocondriacus
tricolor

Mexican
Sweet Scented

Sweet

Love Lies Bleeding
Pale
Princes Feather
Three Colored

ANAGALLIS.

indica

ARGEMONE.

*mexicana

ASTER.

sinensis
var. albo
" purpurea
" incarnata
" variegata

Blue Pimpernell

Mexican

China Aster

White
Purple
Blush Colored
Striped

var. rubro cerulea obscurio	Red Blue Lilac (See Note.)	var.	Næpolean (See Note.)
ATROPA. physaloides	Kite Flower	DIANTHUS. prolifera annuus	Profuse Flowering Chinese Annual
AVENA. sensitiva	Animated Oats	ESCHSCHOLTZIA. californica	Splendid
BLITUM. capitatum	Strawberry Spinach	LABLAB. c vulgaris	Hyacinth Bean
BROWALLIA. elata var. albo	Blue Amethyst White	c var. albo	White
CACALIA. *coccinea	Scarlet	EUPHORBIA. *variegata	Variegated
CALENDULA. stellata	Starry Marygold	GILIA. capitata	Azure Blue Gilia
hybrida	Great Cape	GLAUCIUM. luteum	Horned Poppy.
CARDIOSPERMUM. c halicacabum	Balloon Vine	phœniceum	Scarlet
CAMPANULA. speculum	Venus Looking Glass	GOMPHRENA. *Globosa	Purple Globe Amaranthus
CASSIA. nictitans	Virginian	*var. albo	White
CENTAURIA. cyanus major ——— minor	Great Blue Bottle Small	GOSSYPYUM. herbaceum	Cotton Plant
moschata	Purple Sweet Sultan	HELENIUM. mexicanum	Mexican Sunflower
sauveoleus	Yellow	HELIANTHUS. annuus	Tall Sunflower
benidicta	Blessed Thistle	var. nanus	Dwarf
CELOSIA. †cristata	Crimson Coxcomb	HIBISCUS. †africanus	African
†var. lutea	Yellow	versicarus	Great Flowered
CERINTHE. major	Great Honeywort	IBERIS. amara	White Candy Tuft
CHERIANTHUS. *annuus	Ten Week Gilliflower	umbellata	Purple
maritimus	Virginian	var. speciosa	New Fine Purple
CHRYSANthemUM. †coronarium	White	IMPATIENS. *balsamina	Doub. Balsamine
†var. lutea	Yellow	var. roseo	Red
†tricolor	Tricolored	variegata	Variegated
CLARKIA. †pulchella	Beautiful	coccinea	Scarlet
†var. albo.	White	purpurea	Purple
COLLINSIA. †grandiflora	Great Flowered	alba	White
COMMELINA. *celestis	Sky Blue	rubropleno	Crimson
CONVOLVULUS. c minor	Dwarf Morning Glory	IPOMEA. c coccinea	Scarlet Morning Glory
c major	Dark Blue	c lacunosa	Starry Ipomœa
c var. lutea	Yellow	c hepaticifolia	Hepatica Leaved
c rosea	Red	c quamoclit	Cypress Vine
c striata	Striped	c var. fl albo	White
COREOPSIS. elegans	Elegant	LATHYRUS. c odoratus	Sweet Peas
CRËPIS. barbata	Golden Hawkweed	c aphaca	Yellow
rubra	Red	c var. albo	White
CUCURBITA. *bicolor	Two Colored Gourd	c " obscurio	Black
*aurantia	Orange Fruited	c " purpureo	Purple
lagenaria	Bottle	c roseo	Red
clavata	Club Fruited	c striata	Striped
CUCUMIS. *odoratissimum	Pomegranite	c tingitanus	Tangier Crimson
*anguinus	Serpent Cucumber	LOTUS. c tetragonolobus	Winged Peas
DELPHINIUM. consolida	Branching Larkspur	LAVATERIA. trimestris	Red Lavatera
var. rosea	Red	var. albo	White
" albo	White	LUPINUS. albus	White Lupin
ajacis	Dwarf Rocket	pilosus	Large Blue
		luteus	Yellow
		*mutabilis	Changeable
		hirsutus	Dutch
		varius	Small
		fl. roseo	Rose
		polyphyllus	Many Leaved
		MALOPE. trifida	Scarlet Flowered

NOTE.—We have given uncommon attention to this genus of plants, and have produced from the above, some of the most beautiful and splendid double varieties, two or three of which are entirely new. We need only to remind our friends that the seed we have, were raised from the same plants from which the flowers exhibited at the Mass. Horticultural Society's rooms the past year were cut, and which were the admiration of all who saw them. We would however remark, to guard against disappointment, that from this extreme double character, there will often be some variation; having ourselves had complete single and full double flowers the seeds of which were saved from one plant, and, in some cases, even from one flower.

NOTE.—The double varieties of the Branching Larkspur, rank among the most beautiful of annual flowers; but to be preserved true, they should not be grown near the single; the Red, White, and Blue, sown in patches by themselves, produce a very brilliant effect.

MALVA. crispa	Curled Mallow	Botrys	Jerusalem Oak
MATYINIA. ‡diandria	Cuckolds Horn	PLECTOCEPHALUS. ‡americanus	American (formerly centauria americana)
‡proboscidea	Proboscis Capsuled	RESEDA. odorata	Sweet Mignonette Tree
MEDICAGO. circinnata	Caterpillars	var. frutescens	
scutellaria	Snails	SOLANUM. *melongena	White Egg Plant
intertexta	Hedgehogs	SCABIOSA. stellata	Starry Scabious
MESAMDRYANTHEMUM. *crystallinum	Ice Plant	SCHIZANTHUS. ‡prinnatus	Wing Leaved Showy
*glabrum	Dew Plant	‡porrigens	
MIMOSA. Sensitiva	Sensitive Plant	SCORZONERA. tingitana	Viper's Grass
MIRABILIS. jalapa	Marvel of Peru	SENECIO. ‡elegans	Purple Jacobea White
longiflora	Sweet Scented	‡var. fl. albo	
MOMORDICA. elaterium	Squirting Cucumber	SILENE. amaria	Catchfly Dwarf
c balsamina	Balsam Apple	rubella	Evening Catchfly
c lagernia	Balsam Pear	vespertina	Painted
MYOSOTUS. arvensis	Forget Me Not	picta	
NICOTIANA. *rustica	Virginian Tobacco	STEVIA. serrata	Vanilla Scented
*tabacum	Scarlet Flow'd Havanna	STIPA. prinnata	Feather Grass
*odorata	Sweet Scented	TAGETES. ‡erecta	African Marygold Orange Quilled
NIGELLA. damascena	Love in a Mist	‡var. fl. teretibus	
‡NOLANA.	Trailing Nolana	‡patula	French Ranunculus
prostrata		‡var. nova	New Early Dwarf
OENOTHERA. grandiflora	Evening Primrose	THUNBERGIA. ‡alata	Winged Thunbergia
nocturna	Night Smelling Dwarf Blue	TRIFOLIUM. incarnatum	Crimson Trefoil Sweet Scented
tenella	White	odorata	
tetraptera	Purple and White	TROPEOLUM. majus	Great Nasturtium Dwarf
Lindleyana	Rose Colored	var. nana	
roseo		VIOLA. tricolor	Heart's-ease
PAPAVER. somniferum	Officinal Poppy	XERANTHEMUM. *lucidum	Eternal Flower Purple
var. fl. pleno	Double Carnation	*annum	
rheas	Corn or Rose	XIMENESIA. enceloides	Mexican Ximenesia
var.	Ranunculus	ZINNIA. ‡multiflora	Large Red Yellow
sinensis	Dwarf Chinese	‡pauciflora	Violet Colored
bichon	Lap-dog	‡elegans	
var.	Dwarf Dutch		
PENTAPTES. c phanicea	Scarlet		
PHASEOLUS. c multiflorus	Scarlet Flowered Bean Dwarf		
superba			
POLYGONUM. orientale	Red Polygonum		

BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Those to which this mark (*) is prefixed, are delicate, and require to be protected during the winter.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RARE KINDS.

ACONITUM. napellus	Monk's Hood	ALTHÆA. sinensis. fl. pl.	Chinese Hollyhock
AGROSTEMMA. coronaria	Rose Campion	var. nigra	Black
		flava	Yellow

ALYSSUM. saxatile	Golden Alyssum	HELENIUM. autumnale	Autumn Sunflower
ANEMONE. coronaria pulsatilla	Wind Flower Musk Scented Geranium	HELIANTHUS. altissimus	Many Flowered
ANTIRRHINUM. majus bicolor	Scarlet Snapdragon Two Colored	HESPERIS. matronalis	Sweet Rocket
AQUILEGIA. vulgaris fl. pl.	Columbine	HIBISCUS. palustris militaris syriacus	Halbert Leaved Great Flowered Althea Frutex
ASCLEPIAS. tuberosa incarnata	Swallow Wort Starry	HYACINTHUS. orientalis	Hyacinth
BIGNONIA. c. radicans	Scarlet Trumpet Flower	LATHYRUS. c. latifolius	Everlasting Peas
CAMPANULA. medium var. fl. albo	Canterbury Bell White	LIATRIS. spicata scariosa	Spiked Liatria Blazing Star
CANNA INDICA. *coccinea *lutea	Indian Shot Yellow	LINUM. perenne	Perennial Flax
CARDUUS. eriodoratus	Silver Leaved Thistle	LINARIA. cymbalaria	Ivy Leaved Toad Flax
CASSIA. marylandica	Maryland Cassia	LOBELIA. cardinalis	Cardinal Flower
CATANANCHE. cerulea	Blue Catananche	LUNARIA. biennis	Satin Flower
CHEIRANTHUS. *cheiri *var. glaber albo * glaber purpureo * purpureo *incanus *var. reginæ *var.	Bloody Wallflower Wall Leaved Gilliflower Purple Prussian Twickenham Scarlet Brompton Queens Russian Stock	LUPINUS. perennis mutabilis polyphyllus mexicanus bicolor canaliculatus tomentosus variabilis var.	Perennial Lupin Changeable Many Leaved Mexican Two Colored Channel Leaved Woolly Nootka Sound New
CLEMATIS. c. flammula c. vitalba	Virgin's Bower Traveller's Joy	LYCHNIS. chalcedonica	Scarlet Lychnis
COBEA. c. scandens	Mexican Cobea	MIMOSA. odoratissima	Appopanax
DAHLIA. *superflua *var. fl. pl.	Mexican Dahlia Double	MINULUS. ringens rivularis	Monkey Flower Dark Spotted
DELPHINIUM. grandiflora elatum	Great Flowered Larkspur Bce	MONARDIA. didyma purpurea	Crimson Bergamot Purple
DIANTHUS. *caryophyllus atro rubens latifolius chinensis plumarius superbus hortensis detoides barbatus	Carnation Pink Dark Red Broad Leaved Chinese Imperial Pleasant Eyed Fringed Clove London Pride Sweet William	MYRTUS. *communis *angustifolius	Broad Leaved Narrow Leaved
DIGITALIS. purpurea var. fl. albo grandiflora lutea	Purple Foxglove White Great Flowered Yellow	NERIUM. *oleander	Oleander
DRACOCEPHALUM. virginicum canariense	Pink Dragon's Head Balm of Gilead	OCYMUM. basilicum minimum	Sweet Basil French Bush
ECHINOPS. speroccephalus	Globe Thistle	ONOTHERA. biennis	Tree Primrose
ERYTHRINA. herbacea	Coral Tree	PEONY. officinalis	Pæony
EUPATORIUM. cælestes	Blue Eupatorium	PAPAVER. bracteata orientale	Perennial Oriental
EUPHORBIA. lathyrus	Caper Tree	PARDANTHUS. chinensis	Blackberry Lily
FUMARIA. glauca	Blue Fumitory	PELARGONIUM. *zonale	Geranium
GELSEMINUM. nitidum	Porcelain Flowered Purple Gentian	PETUNIA. c. nyctaginiflora	Large Flowered
GENTIANA. adscendens saponaria	Oak Leaved	PHLOMIS. fruticosa	Large Leaved
GERARDIA. quercifolia	Purple	PHLOX. pyramidalis	Phlox
GLYCINE. c. apios	French Honeysuckle	POLEMONIUM. ceruleum	Jacob's Ladder
HEDYSARUM. coronarium		POTENTILLA. atro-sanguinea formosa	Scarlet Potentilla Handsome
		PRENANTHES. alba	White Ivy Leaf
		PRIMULA. auricula polyanthus veris vulgaris *prænitens	Auricula Polyanthus Cowslip Poetic Primrose Chinese
		RESEDA. var. frutescens	Tree Mignonette

RUDBECKIA.		<i>filipendula</i>	Dropwort
<i>lascinata</i>	Yellow	SUTHERLANDIA.	
<i>fulgida</i>	Fulgent	<i>frutescens</i>	Bladder Senna
<i>purpurea</i>	Purple	SYMPHORA.	
SALVIA.		<i>racemosa</i>	Snowberry
<i>*splendens</i>	Splendid Sage	TAGETES.	
<i>scalaria</i>	Purple Topped Clary	<i>lucidum</i>	Sweet Scented Marigold
SCABIOSA.		TULIP.	
<i>*atro purpurea</i>	Sweet Scabious	<i>gesneriana</i>	Tulip
SOLANUM.		VALERIAN.	
<i>pseudo capsicum</i>	Jerusalem Cherry	<i>rubra</i>	Garden Valerian
SOPHORA.		VINCA.	
<i>australis</i>	Beautiful Sophora	<i>roseo</i>	Madagascar Perewinkle
SPARTIUM.		<i>var. fl. albo</i>	White
<i>scoparium</i>	Scotch Broom	VIOLA.	
SPIRÆA.		<i>odora</i>	Sweet European Violet
<i>ulmaria</i>	Meadow Sweet		

NOTE.—The few remarks which we make in regard to the cultivation of flowers, we do not intend to apply to those who are already acquainted with their manner of growth. Almost every plant will grow in any light, rich soil; but there are many varieties which grow much stronger, flower far more brilliant, in much greater profusion, and live a greater length of time, in soils, suited to their peculiar nature and habits. And those who wish to understand more perfectly the cultivation and various methods of growing these different varieties, will look for the knowledge in books written expressly upon the subject, rather than that contained in catalogues.

Hardy annual flower seeds should generally be sown during the month of April—the soil should be dug deep and made light and fine with the hoe; the best way is to sow in patches; make a little drill for the seed, and cover lightly with fresh moist soil; the usual depth is about a half an inch, but should be varied according to the size of the seed; those rather delicate and susceptible of heat, may be covered with an inverted flower pot, which keeps the soil moist, causes a reflection of heat, and keeps the seeds from being washed away by very heavy rains. When the plants are about an inch high, they should be thinned out and some transplanted into vacant places in the border.

BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL SEEDS.—They should generally be sown in May, but may be planted during the summer till September, though they will not flower quite as strong in the following year, as those sown earlier. The seed of the Foxglove should be sown in rather a shady, moist situation, barely covering them with the earth, which should be pressed upon the seed very gently. Most of the varieties should be planted about a quarter of an inch deep; such as the Lupin, (*Lupinus*), Hibiscus, Cassia, &c., should be covered a half an inch, or more; as soon as they are up they should be thinned out in a very regular manner; when large enough to transplant, (when they have four or five rough leaves,) they should be removed into the border or any other situation, where they are to remain; upon the approach of frost, they should be covered with two or three inches of leaves, straw, or hay—the covering should not be suffered to lie over them too late in the spring, as it would be apt to rot and injure the plants. As soon as they begin to grow, the soil should be stirred and loosened about the roots, and if it is required, it should be enriched by the addition of old hotbed manure, rotten leaves or any well decomposed dung. The plants may be afterwards multiplied by suckers or cuttings, or by dividing the roots. Watering, shading, &c. after transplanting, should not be forgotten. The all those of straggling habits very neatly to a stick painted green, and cut away all dead or broken branches.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Consisting of the finest varieties of

**HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, CROWN
IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, RANUNCULUS, ANE-
MONES, DAHLIAS, PAEONIES, &c. &c.**

We have not at the present completed the arrangements, by which we shall be annually supplied with all the finest varieties of Bulbous flower roots. We therefore do not wish to offer any catalogue of what we have not already in our possession, or of what we cannot easily procure.

Of **HYACINTHS**, we have a very good collection, but of not sufficient number to enumerate here. We have exhibited such as we have grown, at the rooms of the Mass. Horticultural Society, where they have been much admired. We intend to introduce many new and fine kinds, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Our collection of **TULIPS** we have selected from a large number (rejecting all inferior

ones) and we now consider them all superior flowers. The future additions will consist of the very finest named varieties, all of which will be inserted in a supplement catalogue.

NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, CROWN IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, &c., a fine assortment.

The *RAMUNCULUS* we have grown for four or five years, and have succeeded in their cultivation far beyond our anticipations. Although many who have purchased and planted hundreds of roots, have never been able to procure a good bloom, yet, we have invariably had a fine show, some roots producing five or six flowers. We presume there are many who still recollect the beauty and splendor of the varieties which we have annually exhibited, and which attracted the particular notice of some, who had supposed it almost impossible to grow them. From the repeated disappointments which many have experienced in not producing a single flower, their cultivation has been much neglected; but we do not think there is any variety of bulbous or tuberous roots, which will so well repay all the care and attention that can be bestowed on their culture as the *Ranunculus*. The elegant and perfect form of the flower, the vividness and almost endless variety of their colors, consisting of white, grey, ash, yellow, buff, orange, olive, rose, red, dark red, crimson, scarlet, coffee colored, purple, spotted, mottled, striped, shaded, &c., have given them a rank amongst Florist's flowers, equal in beauty to the far famed Tulip, and are by many thought to be greatly superior. We have now one of the finest named collections in this country, which we imported the last season, and which we hope to have the pleasure of exhibiting to our friends the coming spring, when in full bloom. We have been at great expense to procure them, but when their beauty shall have become more generally known, we do not feel apprehensive that we shall be the losers, by our enthusiasm to introduce new and rare plants. As soon as we produce duplicates of the varieties, we shall offer them to the public, when a descriptive catalogue will be published.

DAHLIAS. The splendor and magnificence of this plant are too well known, to require any additional remarks. We have a collection of very superior kinds, including some which are entirely new; but we cannot offer a catalogue with their names complete, till next fall.

Roots of the different varieties of *ANEMONES*, *PÆONIES*, *TUBEROSE*, *IRIS*, *MEXICAN TIGER FLOWER*, (*Tigrida pavonia*), *GLADIOLUS*, *CYCLAMEN*, &c., we intend to be able to offer to our friends, as soon as time will permit us to make proper arrangements.

Orders for bulbous and tuberous roots should be forwarded from July to November; they may be planted after this time, even in December, if the ground be open; but in our variable climate it is far better to get them in previous to November; the roots will be much larger, and the flower stronger.

GREEN-HOUSE SHRUBS, VINES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, BULBOUS ROOTS, &c.

Those to which this mark (*) is prefixed are hardy.

ACACIA.		<i>prolifera</i>	<i>Proliferous</i>
<i>armata</i>	Prickly Leaved	<i>obliqua</i>	Broad Spotted
<i>peregrina</i>	White Flowered	<i>radula</i>	Rasp Leaved
<i>lophanta</i>	Two Spiked Superb	<i>variegata</i>	Partridge Breast
<i>longilifolia</i>	Yellow Haired	<i>retusa</i>	Cushion
AGAPANTHUS.		ALSTREMARIA.	
<i>umbellatus</i>	Large African Lily	<i>simsii</i>	Red Flowered
<i>præcox</i>	Dwarf	AMARYLLIS.	
AGAVE.		<i>belladonna</i>	Belladonna
<i>americana</i>	American Century Aloe	<i>fulgida</i>	Fulgid Flowered
ALOE.		<i>reginæ</i>	Mexican
<i>arborea</i>	Tree Aloe	<i>blanda</i>	Charming
<i>haworthii</i>	Largest Pearl	ARDISIA.	
<i>acuminata</i>	Superb Flowered	<i>crenata</i>	Red Flowered
<i>attenuata</i>	Attenuated	<i>littoralis</i>	Umbel Flowered
<i>lingua</i>	Spotted Tongue	<i>colorata</i>	Red Flowered

ACUBA. japonica	Gold Dust Tree	DIANELLA. cerulea	Blue Flowered
AZALEA. indica	Chinese Red Flowered	ECHUM. superbum	Splendid Flowered
var. <i>purpurea</i>	Purple	EDWARDSIA. grandiflora	Large Flowered
“ <i>albo</i>	White	ERICA. multiflora	Many Flowered
“ <i>ignescens</i>	Fiery	mediterraneas	Mediterranean Heath
“ <i>cerulea</i>	Blue	pubescens	Pubescent
“ <i>phanicea</i>	Scarlet	EPACRIS. grandiflora	Great Flowering
“ <i>hybrida</i>	Hybrid	ERYTHRINA. crista-galli	Splendid Cock's Comb
<i>sinensis</i>	Yellow	FERRARIA. tigrida	Mexican Tiger Flower
var. <i>Youngii</i>	Youngs New	conchiflora	New Splendid
BEGONIA. evansiana	Chinese Two Colored	FICUS. vestita	Elegant Leaved
BELLIS. perenne	Daisy	nitida	Shining Leaved
BIGNONIA. capensis	Splendid Cape	FUCHSIA. coccinea	Scarlet or Eardrop
grandiflora	Chinese Great Flowered	gracilis	Slender Branched
CACTUS. speciosa	Purple Superb	virgata	Colvill's Mexican
flaggeliformis	Creeping Cereus	arborescens	Mexican Laurel Leaved
opuntia	Yellow Prickly Pear	GARDENIA. florida	Cape Jessamine
speciosissima	Splendid	var. fl. plena	Double
melocactus	Turk's Cap	latifolia	Broad Leaved
CALCEOLARIA. rugosa	Rugose	angustifolia	Narrow Leaved
corymbosa	Corymbose Flowered	GLOXINIA. speciosa	Splendid Flowered
integrifolia	Entire Leaved	alba	White
herbertiana	Herberts	GNAPHALUM. glomeratum	Golden Clustered
var. <i>Youngii</i>	Youngs	GORTERIA. pavonia	Peacock Flowered
“ <i>delecta</i>	Beloved	rigens	Splendid Flowered
“ <i>atra</i>	Dark	HÆMANTHUS. coccinea	Blood Flower
CALLA. ethiopica	Ethiopian Lilly	carneus	Flesh Colored
CALYCANTHUS. *floridus	Sweet Scented Shrub	HELIOTROPIUM. peruvianum	Vanilla Scented
CAMELLIA. japonica	Japan Rose	grandiflorum	Large Flowered
(See p. 26 for an extensive collection.)		HIBISCUS. speciosus	Scarlet Flowered
CAMPANULA. pyramidalis	Pyramidal Bell Flower	roseo fl. pl.	Double Rose
var. fl. albo	White	HOYA. carnosa	Chinese Splendid
CASSIA. corymbosa	Corymbose Flowered	HYDRANGEA. hortensis	Changeable
chinensis	Chinese	IRIS. sinensis	Chinese Fringed
CHEIRANTHUS. *cheiri	Wall Flower	v. fimbriata	Peacock
var. fl. plena	Double Bloody	pavonia	Snake's Head
incanus	Stock Gilliflower	tuberosa	
CHRYSANTHEMUM. sinense	Chinese	IXORA. coccinea	Chinese Scarlet
(For beautiful varieties see p. 26.)		fulgens	Fulgent
CINERARIA. cruenta	Canary Aster	JASMINUM. grandiflorum	Large Flow'd Jassamine
maritima	Silver Ragwort	odoratissimum	Yellow Sweet Scented
COBÆA. scandens	Mexican Cobæa	sambac	Arabian
CITRUS. limon	Lemon	KENNEDIA. rubicunda	Dingy Flowered
aurantium	Seville Orange	coccinea	Scarlet
myrtifolia	Myrtle Leaved	LAGERSTRÆMIA. indica	Pink or Crape Myrtle
COFFEA. arabica	Coffee Tree	var. <i>purpurea</i>	Purple
CORONELLA. glauca	Yellow Flowered	LANTANA. camara	Changeable
junceæ	Rush Leaved	rosea	Rose Colored
CORCHORUS. japonica	Japan Globe Flower	MESAMBRYANTHEMUM. spectabile	Splendid
CRASSULA. coccinea	Scarlet	acinaciforme	Scymetar Leaved
acutifolia	Acute Leaved	purpureum	Bright Purple
falcata	Sickle	METROSIDEROS. lanceolata	Spear Leaved
versicolor	Changeable	linearis	Linear Leaved
CUPRESSUS. sempervirens	Cretan Evr. Cypress	lophanta	Two Spiked
CYCLAMEN. persicum	Red Persian	speciosa	Splendid
DAPHNE. odora	Fragrant Daphne	MYRTUS. communis	Common
var. <i>argentina striata</i>	Silver Striped	var. <i>belgica</i>	Broad Leaved Dutch
pontica	Pontic Twin Flowered	“ <i>plena</i>	Double Flowered
laureola	Evergreen Laurel		
DATURA. arborea	Great Peruvian		

NERIUM. oleander var. album " splendens " variegatum	Oleander White Flowered Double Hybrid Variegated	*var. albo *catawbiense RONDELETTIA. americana	White Catawba American
PASSIFLORA. *cerulea var. cæruleo racemosa	Common Milnes Hybrid	ROSA. CHINESE, or EVER BLOOMING.	
PELARGONIUM. capitatum fragrans formosissimum grossularoides lateripes inquinans quercifolium tomentosum zonale var. coccinea var. marginatum	Rose Scented Geranium Nutmeg Scented Superb White Gooseberry Leaved Ivy Leaved Scarlet Oak Leaved Pennyroyal Common Horseshoe Scarlet Silver Edged	Belle Chinoise Belle Isidore Devaux Duchesse de Parme Duc. de York Duc. de Bordeaux Knight's Resplendent Dorr's Cluster TEA. Odonata Superba Double Yellow Tea Vanilla Tea NOISSETTES. Charlemagne Clarissa Countess de Orloff	Elegante Marie Therese Boursaultan Admiral Rigny Undulata London Superb Hamilton Corymbosa Belle Traversii Bella Donna Belle Emilie Count Taverna Moreau Lady Byron
GARDEN VARIETIES. Daveyanum macranthion Prince Leopold Husseyanum rubescens Rowena Washingtonii Youngii	Countess of Liverpool Fosterii decora multiflora Nuttallii Russelianum Shakespeareanum Woods Majestic	SAXIFRAGA. sarmientosa SALVIA. coccinea mexicana SEMPEVIVUM. arborescens SPARTIUM. junceum SOLANUM. pseudo-capsicum STAPELIA. variegata grandiflora radiata pulchella STRELITZIA. reginæ TUSSILAGO. fragrans VERGENA. triphylla VIBURNUM. tinus VIOLA. odoratissimum var. fl. albo ZINZIBER. officinale	Chinese Strawberry Splendid Flowered Sage Mexican Blue Tree Houseleek Spanish Broom Jerusalem Cherry Variegated Great Flowered Starry Beautiful Queens Strelitz Heliotrope Scented Lemon Scented Lauristinus Fragrant Violet White Common Ginger
PÆONIA. moutan var. papaveracea " banksiæ " rosea	Chinese Tree Poppy Flowered Purple Tree Rose Colored		
PITTFORUM. tobira	Chinese Fragrant		
PLUMBAGO. capensis	Pale Blue Cape		
PRIMULA. prænitens var. albo	Chinese Primrose White		
PUNICA. nana granatum fl. plena	Dwarf Pomegranite Common Scarlet		
RHODODENDRON. arborescens var. album hybridum azaloides *ponticum *maximum	Tree White Herbert's Hybrid Thompson's Hybrid Common Large		

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The Chrysanthemum is considered as one of the most valuable flowers; they are of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and contribute much to the beauty of the garden in a warm autumn, and produce one of the most brilliant displays in the green-house during the months of November and December, when scarcely a flower of any plant is seen; through the exertions of the London Horticultural Society, nearly all the kinds which are supposed to exist in China have been introduced, and they have subsequently been imported here. The following comprise nearly all.

Purple Changeable White Quilled White Superb White Tasseled White Quilled Yellow Sulphur Yellow Golden Yellow Large Lilac Rose or Pink Buff or Orange Spanish Brown Quilled Flame Yellow Quilled Pink Early Crimson Large Quilled Orange Ex. Light Purple	Quilled Light Purple Curled Lilac Sup. Clustered Yellow Semi-double Quilled Pink ————— White ————— Orange Late Pale Purple Quilled Salmon Color Small Yellow Paper White Pale Pink Early Blush Park's Small Yellow Blush Ranunculus Tasseled Yellow Changeable Pale Buff Curled Blush	Tasseled Lilac Two Colored Red Pale Buff Windsor Small Yellow Clustered Pink Semi-double Quilled Pale Orange Starry Purple Golden Lotus Brown Purple Two Colored Incurred Late Quilled Yellow Yellow Warratah Sabines Purple Ranunculus Double Indian White ————— Yellow
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CAMELLIA JAPONICA, OR JAPAN ROSE.

Our collection of Camellias we intend shall comprise all the new varieties; the fine form of the plant, and the elegance of the flower, together with the well known richness of its deep green foliage, has rendered it very desirable by every lover of "Flora;" and few, if any, among the whole range of plants, can lay equal claim to attention. It may be said in truth, that it is "the most beautiful of the beautiful," for what flower is there either indigenous or exotic, more beautiful than a fine specimen of the Double White (C. japonica pl. albo) when in full bloom? more delicate than the Apple Bosomed, (C. maliflora,) or more grand and magnificent than the Coral Flowered, (C. corallina.)

The Camellia is nearly hardy, and of easy cultivation; the supposition that they cannot be grown without the aid of a green-house, has somewhat prevented their being more generally known; any one who can give them the protection of a cold frame, may raise them to perfection. They are also grown very well in rooms, their management being attended with but little difficulty; and if they be placed in a light and airy situation, they will thrive nearly as well as in the green-house. They require protection from the sun, and from this reason they are a most desirable plant to those whose houses are so situated as to be deprived of his warm rays.

We have enumerated about all the varieties which are generally known.

CAMELLIA.

japonica	Japan Rose	gallica alba	French White
var. albo simplicis	Single White	fulgens	Fulgent Flowered
albo pleno	Double White	gloria mundi	Glory of the World
lascente	Pale Yellow	hephexangularis	Starry
longifolia	Long Leaved	humilis	Dwarf
rubro plena	Double Red	ignescens	Humesblush
Aitonii	Large Single Red	incarnata	Imbricated
althæiflora	Hollyhock Flowered	imbricata	Splendid
augusta	Augusta	insignis	Splendid White
anemoniflora	Red Warratah	var. fl. albo	Gray's Invincible
var. albo v. variabilis	White	punctata	Lady Long's
" roseo	Rose	involutea	Kew Blush
" purpurea	Purple	pomponia	Myrtle Leaved
ardens superba	Superb	myrtifolia	Pæony Flowered
atro-rubeus	Double Crimson	pæoniflora	Poppy Flowered
blanda	Blush Warratah	papaveracea	New Striped
carnea	Double Pink	pensillata	Capt. Rawes
Chandlerii	Striped Warratah	reticulata	Rose of the World
Cliveana	Lord Clives	rosa mundi	Capt. Reeves
coccinea	Scarlet	Reevesii	Ly. Ad. Campbells
compacta	Compact	rubricaulis	Silky
conchiflora	Shell Flowered	sericea	Single White Striped
conspicua	Conspicuous	alba striata	Pink Colored
corallina	Coral Flowered	speciosa	Striped Warratah
crassinervis	Thick Nerved	speciosa	Great Flowered
Derbeyana	Lady Derby's	spatulata	Halnuts
dianthiflora	Carnation Warratah	splendens	Variegated
eclipsis	Press's Eclipse	variegata	
Egertonia	Egerton's Superb	venosa	Gray's Venus
electa		venusta	Striped Warratah
elegans	Chandlers Elegant	versicolor	Welbanks
elegantissima	Elegant	Welbankii	Lady Wilton's
elphinstonia	Beautiful	Wiltonia	Woods
eurioides sp. nova	Eurya-like	Woodsii	Oil-Seed
eximia	Choice Flowered	oleifera	
fimbriata	Fringed White	sesanqua	Lady Bank's Tea Lvd.
florida	Cluster Flowered	albo semipleno	Apple Blossomed
formosa	Beautiful	maliflora	

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

ACONITUM. napellus japonicum	Monk's Hood Japan	HERACEUM. aureum	Golden Hawkweed
AGROSTEMNA. coronaria flos jovis	Rose Campion Flower of Love	HEDYSARUM. coronarium	French Honeysuckle
ANTIRRHINUM. majus var. roseo	Snap Dragon Rose Colored	IRIS. hungarica	Hungarian
APIOS. tuberosa	Tuberous Glycine	LOBELIA. cardinalis fulgens splendens	Cardinal Flower Fulgent Splendid
AQUILEGIA. alpina canadensis vulgaris var. cerulea " albo " rubra	Alpine Columbine Scarlet European Blue White Red	LIATRIS. scariosa	Blue Blazing Star
ASCLEPIAS. tuberosa incarnata	Or. Swallowwort Red	LATHYRUS. latifolius	Perennial Pea
ASTER. nova anglie linearifolius	N. England Aster Toadflax Lvd.	LYCHNIS. chalconica var. fl. pleno flosculi pl.	Scarlet Double Scarlet Ragged Robin
CAMPANULA. pyramidalis grandiflora medium azurea	Bellflower Great Flowered Canterbury Bell Azure	LYTHRUM. verticillatum	Whorl Flowered
CASSIA. marylandica	Maryland	LYSIMACHIA. thrysiiflora	Tufted Loosestife
CATANANCHE. cerulea	Blue	MIMULUS. ringens	Monkey Flower
CLEMATIS. vitalbis	Traveller's Joy	MONARDA. didyma purpurea	Crimson Purple
CONVALLARIA. majalis	Lily of the Valley	GENOTHERA. speciosa rosea	White Rose Colored
CICIMIFUGA. cordifolio	Heart-leaved	PAPAVER. orientale	Oriental Poppy
COMMELINA. cælestes	Sky Blue	PHLOX. pyramidalis acuminata divaricata stolonifera ovata	Pyramidal Tall Late Red Early Blue Creeping Ovate Leaved
COREOPSIS. lanceolata tenuifolia	Lance Leaved Fine Leaved	POLYANTHOS. tuberosa pleno fl.	Single Tuberosa Double Flowered
CORONILLA. coronata	Coronet	POTENTILLA. atrosanguinea formosa nepalensis	Dark Red Handsome Nepal
DELPHINUM. elatum grandiflorum var. fl. plena album chinensis	Bee Larkspur Great Flowered Double White Chinese	RUBEBCKIA. lascinata fulgida	Yellow Fulgent
DIGITALIS. lutea purpurea var. albo orientalis grandiflorum	Yellow Foxglove Purple White Oriental Spotted Great Flowered	SEDUM. aizoon ternatum	Yellow Stone Cross Purslane Lvd.
DRACOCEPHALUM. virginicum	Dragon's Head	SOLIDAGO. odora	Fragrant
EUPATORIUM. cælestinum	Blue	SPIRÆA. filipendula pleno ulmaria lobata	Dropwort Double Flowered Meadow Sweet Red Siberian
GENTIANA. saponaria lutea	Soapwort Yellow Flowered	TRADESCANTEA. virginica alba	Spiderwort White
GLAUCIUM. phaniceum		VERBASCUM. nigrum thapsiforme	Black Rooted Bastard
GEUM. album	White Flowered	VALERIANA. rubra	Scarlet
HESPERIS. matronalis fl. pl. purpurea fl. pl.	White Rocket Purple	VERONICA. siberica	Siberian
HIBISCUS. palustris	Rose Colored	VIOLA. grandiflora	Purple Flowered
		WISTERIA. frutescens	Shrubby

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